

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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In London, on Monday, bar silver was quoted at 92 1/2 per ounce.

THE SOUTHERN cotton planters, this year, will pay the negroes \$25,000,000 for picking cotton.

It is said that the democrats in the House of Representatives have decided to drop the electoral college for the present and go on with the appropriation bills.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BRIDGES, upon his retirement from the Supreme bench, will accept employment as counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

PROF. DUFUR, of Paris, has devised a thermometric apparatus which is so sensitive that it will detect by a deflection of the index needle a two-inch change of temperature caused by the entrance of a person into the room where it is placed.

A Boston preacher who wanted his congregation to contribute money for the salvation of the foreign brethren, appealed as follows: "Unless the axe is laid at the roots, the missionary cause will soon be reeling from the finger ends of the icy hand of death."

THE EXPERIENCE of Mrs. Moulton, as the wife of Count Von Hatzfeldt, ought to be a lesson for the light-minded American girls who are so anxious to marry titles. The count was offered the position of secretary of state upon the condition that he renounce his wife. The position was worth more than his wife and now she is a grass widow against her protests.

THE OTHER day a 'vert, which appears to be ecclesiastical slang to designate a Protestant converted to Roman Catholicism, took a house in South Street, London, which had been tenanted by a beautiful lady who had been released from the bonds of matrimony. Before taking up a residence in the house, the 'vert called on a priest to sprinkle it with holy water, in order that it might be purified.

THE PHILADELPHIA Ledger does not think the President's plans for disposing of the Mormon question would answer, and suggests that "a more effective measure would be to divide the territory and attach the excited portions to the contiguous territories and states." All right, gentlemen; the division will give to Utah two states and two territories, instead of giving Utah to three states and three territories.

THE FIRST grantee of the Lunsdowne estates in Kerry, about which there is now so much discussion, was Dr. Paddy, who came to Ireland in 1854 as Physician General of the British army, and whose salary was \$4 a day and permission to practice. He soon found himself in possession of 60,000 acres, and, as he said in his will, he had, without the county of Kerry, in lands, reversions, and remainders, \$100,000 a year or more. He seems to have been a gentleman of accommodating opinions, for he says in the same will: "I die in such religion as may be established by the law of my country."

THE METHODIST ministers of Newark, N. J., at their weekly conference last week, dealt with a delicate but very important question, namely, the question of ministers' temptations. They discussed the temptations quite earnestly, and one young minister, a bachelor, preached a sermon on the subject. After considering the temptations that beset their vocation, he said that finally there were the temptations which ministers met with in their relations to women. Here, he said, there is great need of vigilance, great need to put on the whole armor of rigid rectitude. That bachelor Methodist minister has got about the right of it. The relations of a minister with the women of his congregation are of a most peculiarly delicate character, for women naturally impose a greater confidence in clergymen than they ever do in the average man, so that he has a power for great good or great evil. And the trouble is that all clergymen are not modern St. Anthonys. It is a pity they are not.

Secretary Thompson and the Canal.

NEW YORK, 13.—A Washington dispatch says Secretary Thompson, this morning, requested President Hayes to name his successor, as he will retire on the 23rd inst. The President designated Secretary of War Ramsey to act as secretary of the navy, in addition to his other duties, and after the date above mentioned. The attention was also called to the fact that a discussion has arisen regarding the application of the Monroe doctrine to the canal enterprise. He said that when it came to a question of the absorption of the slightest portion of any territory of Central American states, he would go as far as any one to prevent it, and would be in favor of using all the power of the United States to that end. He added that the construction of the Panama canal involved no question of the traditional policy of this country or necessarily any contest for the control of the route. The project is one of private enterprise only, and there can be no more reasonable objection to the bulk of the capital, or even of all of it being subscribed by the citizens of European countries, than there is to the use of foreign capital in other enterprises.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

LAST SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 13.—Yett's reconstructing the civil service committee to inquire into the propriety of legislation requiring the filling of vacancies in the signal corps and the method of the signal service. The committee was given by appointment from the navy, or by promotion in the corps, caused a general discussion as to the method of the signal service. The resolution was amended by Edmunds so that the military committee shall make the inquiry.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up on motion of Randolph, and vote of 35 to 25, a party vote, except that Hoar voted aye.

Edmunds moved to make one year from the passage of the bill the time within which Porter's restoration to the army can be made, so that the bill should not live until future administrations. Rejected by a party vote, except David of Illinois, and McDonald voted aye.

Carpenter argued against the power of Congress to revoke a sentence of a court martial, or reinstate persons expelled from the army.

Harlan, Carpenter, Thurman and others engaged in a debate on constitutional points connected with the appointment of Grant as captain-general.

Carpenter said he had heard a startling statement to-day, and would ask senator McDonald whether he thought Congress could discharge Gen. Sherman to-morrow.

McDonald said he did, and every other senator in the army except the President, he commander-in-chief.

Carpenter remarked that the senator just then driven to the ground, that Gen. Sherman was not one of the officers who, by the Constitution, the President was authorized to appoint.

McDonald claimed that he was driven to no such ground. His ground was that the army was provided for in another part of the constitution, which gave the whole subject to Congress.

Carpenter said the authority was there given Congress to establish an army just as authority was given it to constitute courts, but no authority was given it to appoint officers of the army or of judges of the courts. There was also authority to make regulations for a government army, but no authority to govern the army, just as there was authority to establish methods of judicial procedure, but none to dictate the judicial acts of courts or to say who should be judges, except by the confirmation of senators.

These distinctions were necessary to the proper separation of the legislative, executive and judicial functions of government. Carpenter reiterated that his argument that the Senate passed by the constitutional code of final resort, including courts martial, was not revealed by any person or body. The President can pardon, but the Senate cannot interfere in that executive privilege, as to this bill it is proposed to dictate the judicial acts of courts or to say who should be judges, except by the confirmation of senators.

Voices denied the proposition that the term of a court martial was final judgment.

HOUSE.

Washington, 13.—The credentials of E. B. Taylor, successor of Garfield, were objected to by Hurd, who stated that the grounds were the irregularity of the election on account of the change in the boundaries of the Nineteenth District. Taylor was elected by Garfield's old original district, after the limits of that district had been changed. Taylor's claim that he was duly elected from the original district was unsupported by the precedent. The whole trouble was with Ohio legislators, who passed a law whereby 380,000 people would have been represented in the next Congress, while 500,000 would only have five, without revising the electoral college.

McClintock held that even if there were any force in Hurd's argument, Taylor had prima facie right to the seat, and the case should go to the committee on elections.

After further discussion Hurd withdrew his objection and Taylor qualified, where his credentials were referred to the committee on elections.

Representative Berry introduced a bill to forbid the unexcused leave of absence of a soldier or sailor from the army or navy.

The House took up the electoral count resolution for further discussion, and Wood gave notice that he would call up the refunding bill to-morrow.

Crisp introduced the following: Resolved, That the construction of an interoceanic canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of foreign capital under the auspices of, or through a charter from any European government, is hostile to the established policy of the United States, in its violation of the spirit and declaration of the Monroe doctrine, and can not be sanctioned or assisted by this government; that the United States will assert and maintain such control over any interoceanic canal as may be necessary to protect its national interests and means of defense, its unity and safety, and to advance the prosperity and the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific states of the Union.

He desired to have it referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but this resolution was opposed by several members who desired to have it sent to the committee on inter-oceanic ship canal.

Cox (New York) chairman of the committee on foreign affairs did not move that the committee be instructed to report on the subject, and the Nicaraguan republic was discussed because the American Congress had not acted on the report. Let the House fix some time to consider that report, and notify DeLozano that the American people were still alive.

King of Louisiana, chairman of the inter-oceanic committee, moved that the House be referred to his committee, and argued that it was the proper committee to which to send it. A somewhat similar resolution had been reported to the House by that committee, and it was to the shame of the American people that no action had been taken on it. He saw no fault with the resolution, and if passed on its passage. This being out of order, a vote was taken on its reference and the House referred the resolution to the foreign affairs committee.

The speaker then proceeded to call the states for bills, and resolutions, under which call the following were introduced and referred.

By Page, amending the statutes in relation to coasts and harbors and in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

By Myers, asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to what sum of money had been paid U. S. Grant by the United States since he entered West Point, until his first resignation from the army in 1868; also in what had been paid him while President.

By Willard, to amend the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, and the act of April 10, 1879, imposing a duty of 15¢ per pound on fresh water fish, called halibut, and 10¢ on soft fish imported from Canada.

By Brewster, a resolution that the President be requested to notify the German government of the termination of the existing treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Germany, and to enter into negotiations for a new treaty fully covering the grounds heretofore taken by the United States government on the subject.

By Kelly, introduced a bill providing for the payment of bonds falling due in 1881, but subsequently withdrawn, stating that he would offer it as a substitute for the funding bill when that bill was under consideration.

Calvin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenancy system prevailing in that country.

By Cox, a resolution authorizing the speaker to tender Madame Thiers, through the state department, the condolences of the United States government.

Love wanted to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine the propriety of whether the electoral franchise is restricted in certain states, particularly Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware and Georgia. Overlooked.

Conover, from the public lands committee, reported a bill for the relief of homesteaders and preceptors of public land. Referred.

Ward gave notice that after to-day, if the debate on the electoral count resolution had not concluded, he would move to postpone it and take up the funding bill.

White appealed to the southern members to stop this senseless and fruitless discussion and let the declaration of the presidential election be made as it is. He did not oppose the subject in the least, but he prepared a bill which he would offer as a substitute, and would fight to the end the passage of that resolution.

Flinkey said he had yet to hear men contradict the statement that republicans were frittering away time, but he would say to his own party, that the democrats had invariably gone back on their own propositions and made a laughing stock of the democratic party. They had not backbone to stick to the right; they should either stop pushing this resolution right here, or stick to it till to-morrow if not acted on.

Davis, N. C., said the democrats would not invite the republican electoral frauds of 1876 and 1877.

Read said the democratic party had got into a condition subject to fraud, which was a disgrace to the nation. They were like the dog he used to own, who, when threatened, would rub his ear and growl and then rub his nose and growl. He hoped the democratic party, if it had cured his dog, he would have presented to the people and nominated Tilden, the ablest and kindest man of the party.

Adjusted.

Irish Troubles.

London, 11.—At the great land meeting at Craghwell, yesterday, there was a strong demonstration in favor of Fenianism, the crowd waving the Fenian movement, cheering enthusiastically for several minutes.

The Full Mail Gazette, in a leading article this evening, says: The evening of the cabinet for a meeting to-day will not cause much surprise to those who have been watching events closely, and have observed Foster's movements. For one thing it has been an open secret that one of the most important members of government has been with much uneasiness, the decision at the last meeting not to take for coercive measures, for another thing, the want of grasp and firmness which Foster has shown from the first is exactly the quality from which we might expect precipitancy at last. It is a very grave crisis, both for England and Ireland.

If Gladstone and one section of his colleagues should refuse acquiescence in extraordinary measures, it seems almost certain that the ministry will fall in pieces. If government declines, either with or without the assent of Parliament, to adopt extraordinary measures of repression there will remain the immediate risk of some trouble in Ireland, and will lead to over definitely to home rule for the future. It is probable that Foster will obtain, in some form, extraordinary powers that his subordinates at the castle have at last persuaded him that he must have. It is unlikely that ministers who have hitherto opposed coercion will break up the government rather than allow in December what they might be compelled to allow in January. The chances are that by this time to-morrow we shall hear once more committed ourselves to the old policy of arbitrary government.

The Census.

Washington, 12.—General Walker says he is only waiting for the returns from one of the frontier sections of Texas before sending to Congress the complete census of each state and territory. This should arrive within ten days.

An American Marquis.

Rome, 12.—The Pope has conferred on D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, the hereditary title of marquis, in recognition of his great services to religion in America and Europe.

The Oklahoma Matter.

Hannover, Kas., 13.—Dr. Robert Wilson has been appointed by the colonel to go to Washington and see if something cannot be done to relieve matters, which are very critical. The settlers are almost beyond control.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Carlyle's health is failing fast. The condition of the Viceroy of India is worse. The Spanish press does not like Hayes' message. The North German Gazette criticizes England's conduct in Ireland. Halifax is so unhealthy that it is thought the parish will be removed. Dallal, of San Francisco, is about to establish in Chicago the News Letter, which is very critical of the administration. The President has nominated Alfred Stanton for consul general of St. Petersburg.

Eugene Hale's father had his skull fractured by a lever on Saturday at Lewiston, Me.

The majority of the supreme council of India advises against the abandonment of Calcutta.

Foster will probably withdraw from the Ohio senatorial contest, leaving the field to Sherman.

Western congressmen are trying to get a law passed to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia.

The Irish Land League is adopting resolutions protesting against Chief Justice Fry trying the case of the Fenians.

The English papers are congratulating America upon its material prosperity and the fine condition of its finances.

Portugal has destroyed Uchui, killing many inhabitants. They afterwards defeated 1,200 Kurds at Morguevar.

Santa Domingo will hereafter admit naturalized foreigners and freedom to trade in the Chamber of Deputies.

Seventeen transports with 8,000 men left Africa on the 15th of November to enter upon the campaign against Lima.

Parcell wants to get Michael Davitt into Parliament to acknowledge the services of his Land League cause in America.

There was a big deal in Boston Consolidated Mining Stock in New York on Monday. A good many brokers were burnt.

English farmers are catching the land agitation fever, and are organizing anti-rent societies and coming out in favor of the free land policy.

Republicans and low-tax democrats in the Tennessee legislature, it is said, have combined to elect Hawley, republican, to the U. S. Senate.

Chadwick, of Connecticut, having resigned his position as governor, met director of the United Pacific, there is a scramble for the place and his salary.

Captain Stackpole wanted to sell a lot of horses at auction in Lincoln, but the Land League forbade people to buy, and the horses were retained by Stackpole.

It is thought the British cabinet will anticipate the Parrell parliament's tactics by early in the session introducing a series of resolutions for the guidance of the speaker.

The St. Petersburg Globe says China should be forced to come to the question in regard to the Kuldja question, and not be permitted to wait until Russia is involved in European difficulties.

"Hale Fellow Well Met!"

Hale fellows who have been made "hale and hearty" by the balsamic action of HALE'S HONEY or HONEY AND TAR, have good reason to bless the day when Dr. Hale introduced this sterling remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, and all ailments of the pulmonary organs, which eventually when neglected in Consumption. Its efficacy in all cases of the kind has become a proverb. Sold by druggists everywhere. CUTTER'S, CHESTER, MANUFACTURERS, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, is the sole proprietor. Prices 20 cents and \$1. Great saving by buying large size.

J. E. Miller, Middletown, N. Y., writes: HALE'S HONEY or HONEY AND TAR, and FINE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, have a good sale, and give good satisfaction.

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